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ete Missionary Intelligence.

part, published in the Missionary Register pt. which we received a few days since Lordon. We this week extract the folin interesting Intelligence respecting a in of the world, where successful efforts making to rescue some of our fellow-men the treble bondage of slavery, ignorance

SIERRA LEONE.

nion, Schools, and Improvements. Official Returns of the Population, 18 to 10,014 persons, and the Schools ned 2104 Scholars.

the Improvements in the Colony the The Roads and Public & Private Build-

passate of rapid increase and imnt ha survey of these improvewhich has appeared in the Sierra Gazette, it is said, in speaking to which were carrying on in t'e Coun-

They have been achieved by the laof Liberated Negroes alone, under ction of their respective Ministers vintendents. The Royal Munifiand the National Liberality have d, with great cost and perseverance, erous object of the deliverance and alion of the once-devoted victims of mand bondage; and we can anticiwith delight, the sublime gratificawhich the friends and supporters of ent cause will derive from seeing, such excellent practical confirmawitheir hopes and reasonings-such fruits of their zeal and exertions."

mary of the Sierra Leone Bible Society. the Annual Meeting of the Auxiliae Society for the Colony and its dencies, held at the Court House, 6th of January, his Excellency the or in the Chair, his Excellency that he was fully convinced, that among them." meat and essential benefits had alen derived to the Colony from the ; and was confident that it would more and more, and unite men of as and denominations in brotherand Christian charity.

appeared from the Report, that the e bud visited, according to the ion of the late lamented Secretary Society, the Rev. William Garnon, e to house, in Freetown, to ascerwant of the Scriptures and the to read them : of 240 Christian Famich-had been visited, scarcely one and without some one who could to behold the beneficial influence

Purchase air patron

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Leone Church Missionary Society. Committee have much pleasure ng the formation of a Missionary in Sierra Leone, in aid of the Paheld in Octob in October, this measure was on, when it was determined that pary should endeavour, so far the deem it prudent, to collect s at his Station. The sum of 11d. has been paid to the Society, contributions of its Labourers Regroes. It is a most grateful the Society's anxieties and exand the objects of its successful ager to assist, according to their ading that Gospel to their which has proved a blessing

ions among the Natives.

vernor has expressed his wish Mony should become "a focus y," for the benefit of the Tribes. The Committee rethat it is beginning to answer

excursions had been taken, with on the Colony.

first, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Cates, ed by William Tamba, one of

son and Mr. Cates were so the most satisfactory evidence

Court House, before the Governor and the THE PRINCIPLES WHICH HE HAD LEARNED FROM Lord, and be easy with little, that we may Missionary Intelligence.

Missionary Intelli which had been introduced in the last year. which was of much benefit to him; but word we hear, and then we shall have pleasure in an encouraging Address to them.

There were present 301 Boys & 183 Girls: afterward became a backslider, and lived nothing to say; but if we belong to Jesus, In the account of this Examination printthe absentees, from sickness and other cau- in the practice of sin, till the arrival of he waites to take us to Heaven, where ed in the Sierra Leone Gazette, it is saidses, were eighty Boys and sixty Girls; Mr. Johnson, who preached a Sermon there is no sickness, nor sorrow, but we "About TWENTY-SIX Months past, the making a total of 574. Forty Lads had which pricked him to the heart, and he shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb." Town was a forest. Nearly the whole of ty Girls had left, and an equal number join- Sinners. He then contrasted the blessings ed to 51. 10s. 8d. closed the Examination by an affectionate ignorance, and abounding wickedness of wrote in October-Address to the Children, and expressed his native shore; and expressed his confi-

on the suggestion of the Governor, in the Liberated Negroes:—

arrangements at the Christian Institution.

Twenty-five of the most promising Boys on at first coming in sin and wickedness.

The Report adds:—"In November he most arrangements are the says, "they are shining lights arrangements at the Christian Institution.

The Report adds:—"In November he most promising Boys on at first coming in sin and wickedness."

The Report adds:—"In November he most promising Boys on at first coming in sin and wickedness." ceiving a superior education; and the rest the Lord sent his Missionary, who brought Freetown, that the Communicants and Can-Slave Ships, are little removed, a few been distributed amongst the Society's we were sold, we thought we should die; more were anxious to join them. The habits and dispositions; and labors among Schools in the different Country Towns.

Regent's Town. number is given in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of the result in the official Return of they may send Missionaries to teach them Supper, he had the happiness of administration in the Official Return of the result in the official Return of the result in the return of t

Teachers of their countrymen, several of God led us." the Communicants receive extra instruction. William Tamba, David Noah, and his Countryman :-William Davis, are very diligent, & make rood progress."

Of the rapid advance of the people in Civilization the Report thus speaks :-

"The improvement in the external condition of the people is very rapid, and demonstrates the energy and happy influence of those principles which begin to prevail

Coco, Plantains, Bananas, and Coffee. 1 hope we shall soon be able to support, in good part at least, the Boys and Girls, with ded : "1

the same Report :-

lation were taken out of the holds of Slave like to die; but God had mercy on me, went away with joy." Ships: & who can compare their present cona; and the Committee, to use their tian Worship which precedes and follows Christ came to die for sinners—I feel it; He spoke loud and distinctly. One part of deserves to be styled a shining light." nds, in witnessing the domestic their daily labors, with the grovelling and and it pleases God to enable me to hear it his prayer came with power to my heart Of a married coupleMr. During testifias and good habits of the people, malignant superstitions of their original now. But they say a big hole is God, and - O Lord Jesus Christ! we been so long state, their greegrees, their red-water, worship it :-though we cannot save their on the way to Hell, and we no been know. ny, they had learned to imitate many moral Divine Book, affording the strongest their witchcraft, and their devil's houses - souls from hell, yet we can give coppers its to all classes to aid its more without feeling and acknowledging a mira- to send Missionaries, as there is no way ion.' In little more than two cle of good, which the immediate interpo- to be saved but by Jesus Christ; for exconsiderably more than 300l. had sition of the Almighty alone could have cept a man be born again, he cannot see the the human race ?"

The following particulars of a Negro to our Readers :

"The formation of a Missionary Associgent's and Gloucester Towns.

Gospel on themselves which they are and opened my eyes.

anxious to send to others.

heard without thankfulness. Mr. Macaulay Wilson, who is son of the we know that God made them, by William Tamba, one of bis Father, now acts in a medical capacity. Town, and bis Father, now acts in a medical capacity. Town die there—big fire soon kill me: the advantages likely to result been favored, from the early age of six in the manner in which Wilbad addressed them, that both am Davis were taken, by the state of the colony, from the Bullom people. If we cannot speak English, we show that the state of the colony of the Colony, from the Bullom people. If we cannot speak English, we show the cannot speak English the cannot speak English. labors of Missionaries. He bad, indeed, God says the wicked have hearts of stone, the advantages likely to result been favored, from the early age of six and fire will no melt them.

eft School, and thirty-nine entered : twen- had been mercifully led to the Saviour of A Collection was made, which amount- its present African Inhabitants have, since d: making a decrease of one since the of liberty and education which are enjoyast Annual Examination. His Excellency ed at Regent's Town, with the slavery, has been highly encouraging, Mr. Johnson they appeared neatly clad, intelligent, and Address to the Children, and expressed his bis native shore; and expressed his confisit of the Schools."

Christian Institution, at Leicester Mountain, where the heart is open, the purse is sure countered many doubts and fears, on ac-

27 Boys and 108 Girls; with 184 Men and own country, we should have been igno- Brethren and Sisters." Boys, and 80 Women, in Evening Schools. rant still; and we did not come by our 110 Adults were baptized on Eas-more than 200 persons. This inconvenience

"I stand not in my own strength, but pay coppers for Missionary. No man can ject, under date of September 6th-Mr. Johnson writes :- "I have cleared, do good by his own strength : and, suppreach."

A third Native, of the same class, ad-

and I thank him for his long-suffering. "A few days afterwards Mr. Johnson monly went by the name of WILD wrought? And what greater blessing could kingdom of God. Stand not still, and say man or nation desire or enjoy, than to have 'We can do nothing ' but try to prayand night! our sins too much! O! Lord Jesus, tired manner of living." been made the instruments of conferring send Missionary. Suppose you go to jail, save us !"-" I was so affected," says Mr. such sublime benefits on the most abject of you soon come out again; but if you go to Hell, you never come out."

The Address of a fourth Liberated Na-Missionary Meeting will afford just delight tive cannot be read without surprise at its strength and cogency :-

"I thank God for what he has done for ation in aid of the Society was stated in the me ! When I was sold, at first I thought last Report. Of the sum of 681. 4s. 11d. they would eat me; but I knew not that before mentioned as contributed by the Jesus Christ had put me in the good way, Sierra Leone Auxiliary Society, this Asso- as he says, I will lead the blind by a way ciation collected 33l. 7s. 1d. The First that they know not, and by paths which they Anniversary was held on the 7th of De dave not known. We ought all to consider cember. Beside Mr. Collier and various how few live here now, that came in the Missionaries, the Meeting was attended by same ship with us-hardly balf. They a great number of the inhabitants of Re- are dead; and what place are they gone to? When I first came, I knew nothing, Some remarks of several of the Natives and laughed at prayer; and should have will manifest the blessed influence of that been in Hell, if God had not spared me,

" Some people say, " How do you know The whole of the proceedings on this that any body go to Hell? Did ever any occasion were highly interesting. The one die and come back?" We must not Addresses of the Europeans were well trust to that. We do not see every thing. suited to inform and encourage the people. We do not see God; but we see the sun The Committee will quote some of the re- and moon, the trees, and all the other examine the state of the districts marks made by Natives, which cannot be things. Did ever any person see a mountain the state of the districts tain or a stone make these things ?-then

es, walked about 140 miles. On being sppointed Treasurer of the As- then me no feel, But God says you no has several times addressed sociation, he expressed his willingness to die in Hell. Supposes you put stone men, with much effect, in their take on himself the office, as he had him- in the fire, he can't be burnt! No—fire self been greatly blessed by means of the can't burn him-he always live there

thad addressed them, that both am Davis were taken, by the into the service of the Societing Randle, an Englishman, the most satisfactory evidence being said character, was an expense of the Colony, from the Bultom people. If we cannot speak English, we family worship is maintained, morning and shout forty miles south of Freetown, on the must pray in our country tongue. Jesus on Sundays, and the children catechized in Sherbro' River. Mr. Wm. Randle, an Englishman, who had been employed as Master ference and edification take place on Sat
Carpenter at Regent's Town for the last completed his constitute money, we must give little. When the School took place at the School took place

An important, and, as the Committee to be opened likewise." count of the number who seem to be contrast, a beneficial change has taken place. Mr. Wilson was followed by one of the cerned for their souls being so great; but were the first-fruits among these Negroes.

have been retained, for the purpose of re- and did not know what was told us. But stated to the Meeting of Missionaries at The people, when first received from the of the Children, both Boys and Girls, have us to pray; which was for our good. When didates had increased to 111, and many tribes excepted, from the very brutes, in but God had mercy upon us. If we have Church was always well attended; and the them must be consequently ardgous and two, three, or four coppers, we must give people, in general become more moral unwearied. He writes, however, under The Report gives the following details them. Suppose a man be blind, and go and industrious, upwards of 500 maintain- date of October 27, 1818respecting the Schools :- "The Scholars, walk in the fire, we must stop him. Our ing themselves, and much land being clear- "The day is dawning, and Satan sees both Adults & Children, which were stated in Country-people are the same—they are ed and cultivated. On Christmas-day, Mr. his empire receiving one blow after anoththe last Report to amount to 409, were in- ignorant, and know not God : so we must Johnson baptized 46 adults; and on the er. My people begin to feel themselves creased, at Midsummer, to 499, and that pray for them; and for the Society, that next occasion of celebrating the Lord's men. The eager desire for instruction in-

With a view to qualify them to become own strength, but by the will of God, for ter Sunday, and the Communicants amount will, however, be very soon remedied, as to 263. Of a religious feeling awakened I have begun the building of a substantial Another Liberated Negro thus followed among the Young, the following account StoneChurch, seventy-six feet by forty-two, is given :-

"A considerable impression appears to come to serve the Living God. When have taken place among the younger part been formed among the Negroes; and a man or woman first converted, they think of Mr. Johnson's people. They have been gradual improvement was observable as they find no more trouble. I have trou- observed retiring into the woods for prayer; mong them. ble-but Jesus is the same yesterday, and to- and, by moonlight, the mountains have In reference to the sickness which had day, and for ever! Our Country-people are been heard to echo with the Hymns of little prevailed, and by which they had themin darkness; but Jesus knows the worst, groups of them assembled in different selves suffered, Mr. During writesand is able to save the worst : so all must places. Mr. Johnson wrote, on this sub-

with the Boys, about twenty acres of land, pose we give coppers, it is no great thing: servants, that the School-Boys wished to sweetening the bitter water of affliction." which are planted with Cassadas, Yams, it is Jesus who must send Missionary to speak to me. I bade them come in ; when one Boy came forward, and said that they a few of his Christian Negroes, which will had been in the field to pray, but they did be contemplated with pleasure. not know how; but they had heard that "I have great reason to thank the Lord Jesus Christ prayed for them that loved The Committee cannot withhold the Jesus Christ for his goodness and mercy, Him: they wished to know if that was so, necked disposition, which can through all following honorable testimoay, added in when I think of what sin and misery I I then spoke to them on the office of the his actions; and was, moreover, very dewas in. My father die-my mother die- Lord Jesus Christ as our High Priest, who ceitful & indolent : yet it may be justly said "Let it be considered, that not more and I had nobody to take care of me. is not a High Priest which cannot be touched of him, that the lion has been turned into a than three or four years have passed, since Then they sell me; but it pleased God to with the feeling of our infirmities, but ever lamb, and his idleness into pious industry. the greater number of Mr. Johnson's popu- bring me here. At first I was sick, and liveth to make intercession for us. They Of a second he writes-" Vain, foolish,

Johnson, "that I could stay no longer. My he paid a visit to Mr. During. His account heart was full."

the Christian Natives, it is said-

ing adequate instruction and edification to of spiritual need. these Converts. A Meeting for Prayer is "Could our Subscribers hav been prethe Lord is gracious."

Wilberforce. Children, in the morning; and for Adults, thrown his tool away, by doing the same in the evening. By the Official Return of for him. This, he said, his heart told him five. He has meetings for prayer, sever angry with him. Some said that it had tended by about fifty Congo and seventy various degrees of Christian knowledge Cosso people : some of these promise well."

Gloucester.

"On the 2d of January the Schools un-

that period, been rescued from the holds Of the progress of real religion, which of Slave Vessels. At the examination, well behaved. The examination was end-

Worship is far too small, though it holds

which when finished will hold above 300." A Church Missionary Association had

"This year has been marked by much suffering from the climate; and particu-"After Service, I was told by one of my larly by the mercies of the Saviour, in

Mr. During sketches the character of

Of one he says-

"He was before of a stubborn and stiff-

and proud, in the highest degree, he com-Bertamed to be in use among them: dition with that from which theywere rescu- Then I used to beat the drum, and talk overheard a boy praying with his compa- but since his principles are changed, he is bad, when the moon shone; and do all nions, whose works deeply impressed him. noticed by every individual of the place, as an example of love and seriousness: for the most respectful atwas shewn to the objects of the In- can contrast the simple and sincere Chris- preached. Afterwards, I hear that Jesus "His whole soul seemed to be engaged, seriousness, indeed, of deameanour, he

> "From their long residence in the Colo--We been hear your good word so long, actions; on account of which, they were and we no been consider .- O learn us how both remarkably self-sufficient; but are to follow you now !- We live nigh Hell! now happily stripped of that unbecoming O Lord Jesus, save us ! Take us away from garb, and adorn the Gospel of Jesus Christ Hell fire! We want you to do it now! this as man and wife particularly by their re-

On Mr. Bull's first arrival in the Colony, of the Saturday-Evening Meeting which he Of the care taken for the establishing of attended, will manifest that it pleases God to grant his blessing to the labors of his "Every opportunity is taken of afford- servant at this Station, in awakening a sense

held every Wednesday Evening; and, on sent, they would have rejoiced that they Saturday Evenings, another for conference were Subscribers to so glorious a work. and prayer with Communicants and Can- What simplicity of faith did I witness! didates for Baptism. A Meeting is also What humility of soul! What tenderness held on the first Monday in each month, to of conscience !- I will mention an instance pray for the success of Missions through- or two. The Negroes are accustomed to out the world, and in particular for those tell their Minister all that they feel. The of the Society. "The simple and artless first that rose said to Mr. During, 'Sir! accounts," says Mr. Johnson, "which the this week my heart be sorry too much. I untutored Negroes sometimes give, on think, every day, that the dirt be better these occasions, of the workings of Divine than me.' Yet this is a most exemplary Grace on them, are such as to warm the man. Another said, ' Every day my heart heart of every one who has tasted that tell me every day I be bad man pass every body.' And a Boy, who has been made a good boy by God's grace, came forward to "Mr. Decker, at first had but four hear- say that he was troubled very much, beers, but they gradually increased to a con- cause, when he was at work, he revenged siderable number. He has a School for himself on one of the masons who had January, the number appears to be fifty- was not good, and he feared God would be al times in the week; and on Saturday been Sunday all the week with them, and Evenings, a meeting for religious instruc- God had made their hearts glad. - There tion and edification, which had been at- were present between forty and fifty, of and experience. You have not been deceived about Africa. The Lord is making

MEDITERRANEAN.

Proceedings of Rev. W. Jowett, in Egypt. Jowett addressed to the Malta Bible Society, in which he reports his distribution of

To the Committee of the Malta Bible Society. Dear Sirs,-You have been already acquainted with my departure from Cairo

twenty-two Arabic Bibles, and a Recom-

to his Bishops and Clergy. I was accompanied by Mr. Pearce, who had just at that moment arrived in Cairo, after remaining, as Agent to Mr. Salt, our Clerks to Government, in all the principal Antonius, three days and a half journey a- ever individuals may stand or fall, the work ance with God, with Christ, with Consul General, fourteen years in Abyssi- cities and towns throughout Egypt. They cross the desert to the Red Sea. nia. He was desirous of waiting upon his receive the orders of the various Gover-Master, then in Nubia, with as little delay nors, and collect the tribute, &c. from the as possible. I therefore gave him a pas- Copts. Thus consequently they are exsage in my Cangia, as far as the First Cutaract, which was the limit of my voyage .-During part of this time, he was employed in commencing a translation of one of the Mollem Jacob that I should sell him the medium of the Coptic Patriarch, some co- while we have time, let us do good unto all tained at home, because their ports. Gospels into Vernacular Abyssinian; an undertaking subject to the opinion of Mr. Salt, who, I am happy to add, has given it his full approbation.

Mr. Pearce having had occasion to go with an English geutleman to the Second Cataract, and not having as yet returned, 1 send you, in the mean time, a short account of the distribution of the above-mentioned Bibles, and a view of my present hopes and wishes relative to the translation of the Abyssinian Scriptures.

It is usual, with travellers on the Nile, to perform the voyage upward with as few delays as possible; availing themselves of every wind in their favor, the stream being contrary. I did thus, of course : and consequently had nearly reached the end of my voyage, before I parted with a single Bible. It was on my arrival at Esne that I first opened my small but invaluable trea- one for the church, and the other for the in his employment upwards of twenty sure. This is the last Bishopric, south- Mollem. The Mollem willingly bought Franks, chiefly Italians. He, therefore, ward, in Egypt. I waited on the Bishop; his copy; but, with respect to the other, I gratefully accepted my offer of some Itaand, having presented my Letter from the am grieved to say, some difficulty arose on lian Testaments, which in a day or two Patriarch, was very kindly received. I gave him a copy of the Arabic Bible, and himself entitled to it as a present, having truth, in the hearing of several of them, twenty piastres, equal to ten shillings Eng-manner of speaking to the other Priest and that reading this book would be a much lish. It is quite necessary to reduce the to the people, that I was resolved to resist better way of passing the evening, than price; the people are so poor, and the his claim. At length, after much demur, I drinking and disputing, or worse. value of money so great in this country.— urged him out of it, saying, "Would you What a train of reflections does that re-But I soon found that there was no need of expect a Priest to give to a Priest?"—up-mark kindle in the breast of a Christian soliciting his recommendation. The peo- on which he promised me a book for mine; traveller! True, there are not wanting ple having seen the book, and the plea- and the affair ended amicably, by our chan- temptations and tempters to sin in every sure with which their Bishop received his ging presents. present, came immediately to buy; and i have no doubt that I could have soon dis- at KENNEE, a very considerable town on the his own country, he might fly from tempposed of my whole stock. A prudent con- Eastern bank ; through which those pil- tation and danger: he has entered a more necessary that I should husband my poor Red Sea, by way of Jidda to Cosseir; and and inexperienced, in particular, sin seems resources. Besides the one which I had then proceed to Kennee, whence they dis- to mark him for her prey. Will not the given, I could only spare three. It was perse in their different directions. It is a friends of Bible Societies feel tenderly for incalculable worth of the human soul, with the parochial charges of any really painful to see the eagerness with place of considerable traffic, being the such men? I may be pardoned this brief And each individual of our race, however are literally to preach the gospel to me to my heat the near the nea to ask whether I could not let them have grims a year. The Christians here are most suitable words of the Psalmist— ever debased by idleness, sensual excess, may make it known. They are in ever debased by idleness, sensual excess, who do not and cannot class or squalid poverty, has such a soul—of the sick, who do not and cannot class or squalid poverty, has such a soul—of the sick, who do not and cannot class or squalid poverty, has such a soul—of reasons or pretences; and were with diffispeaking, in good circumstances; but they way? By taking heed thereto, according to culty persuaded, that the number which I have neither church nor resident Priest in thy word. had would only furnish a small supply, at the town. Some neigh - ing villages are I have only to add to this account of the best, to the other churches.

went to their quarters; and found their ed by many of his nation, very respectable I had any more to dispose of: I find, by numbers not to exceed forty, in men, wo- and well behaved men. When he saw my recent arrivals from Alexandria and from is indeed, to advance the interests of the men, and children, and their condition very Arabic Bible, he recognised the work; England, that I may reckon upon having poor in this world; but specially, with miserable and poor-poorest of all, how- and said, that about two years ago, he had fifty more. ever, in this, that none of them could read. bought a copy of a Jew in Cairo. Instead It is wonderful, how, in such circumstan- of twenty piastres, with a promptitude veces, even the profession of Christianity is ry rare in these parts, he wished to give Abyssinian, if it be an important work, the kept up. These poor people, however, me fifty for it : but this I refused, telling present opportunity of executing it is truly shew their attachment to their religion, by him that the English named only one price. providential; for, ardently as I have long riously proved. going, some of them, every week to Esne, Young men who were about him, began to desired the thing, I could not, on my deto attend their church. They set off on draw out their money, begging that they parture from Malta last December, have the Thursday night, and arrive there in might have a copy. On returning to the possibly expected that the means would guidance and blessing, all the benefits now of necessity small. Our Society is guidance and blessing, all the benefits now of necessity small. Our society is guidance and blessing, all the benefits now of necessity small. time for Vespers on Saturday evening, re-boat, I sent him two more copies: he sent have so naturally and so immediately flowturning back on the Monday. What a re-me word back, that the people snatched ed into my hands. Should my desire the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds but the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowenjoyed by ourselves through the gospel funds by the zeal and ability of the sent have so naturally and so immediately flowturning back on the Monday. What a re- me word back, that the people snatched ed into my hands. Should my desire be proach to many in Christian countries, who them up so quick, that he had not one left accomplished, I shall often remember that

Arabic Bible, which I had previously al- the very countenances of the bystanders so in me; God shall send Pharaoh an answer Gentile nations, and exhibited the benevlotted for them, remained in my Cangia. much superior intelligence and good train- of peace.

At Essouan, the last town on the frontier of ing, that early next morning, I called on My present plan is, immediately on Mr. Egypt, properly so called, (though the him with two more copies; adding as a Bashaw's power extends into Nubia, as far as the Second Cataract,) though I found oughfare of Mahomedan Pilgrims, it was a half of which, he has already finished.—

The history of the Church shows that favoured town has been peculiar, and the strength of the history of the Church shows that favoured town has been peculiar, and the strength of the history of the Church shows that favoured town has been peculiar, and the strength of the history of the Church shows that favoured town has been peculiar, and the strength of the history of the Church shows that favoured town has been peculiar, and the strength of the streng persons able to read, yet I met with no peculiarly desirable that the Christians I am, in the mean time, analyzing every Nubia, are numerous reliques of churches jug the Scriptures abundantly. Bible Societies to renew them.

From the London Missionary Register. humble in their first appearance, but bless-op, and presented him with one of the Bireceedings of Rev. W. Jowett, in Egypt.
We shall now lay before our readers
We shall now lay before our readers
We shall now lay before our readers
The best open and presented him with one of the Bithat, which now is. Where
the London Missionary Register.
Having heard that probably Dr. Pinkerthat, which now is. Where
to will touch at Malta, in his way to the
is imparted, it diffuses bless
to which now is. Where
the shall present of a Manuscript portion of
for him; some to Malta, and some to Smyr.

The best open and presented him with one of the Bithat, which now is.

The best open and presented him with one of the Bithat, which now is.

The best open and presented him with one of the Bithat, which now is.

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ety, in which he reports his distribution of the Scriptures during his voyage on the Scriptures during his voyage on the Nile, and his hopes and wishes relative to Nile, and his hopes and wishes relative to would awaken in the mind of the traveller, sometimes characteristics of these and as I was opens the way admirably. If Front and become the Abyssinian Scriptures. The statethe Abyssinian Scriptures. The statements of this Letter will be read with great beyond parallel sublime.

This Society proposes to continue
the agreet in the statements of this Letter will be read with great beyond parallel sublime. beyond parallel sublime.

dispose of the one Arabic Bible which I Maxeloux, requested the Bishop to accept find myself once more present at the Mal-stated assemblies; and by domestic had allotted to Luxor. It was not the best one of the Bibles, and to forward another ta Committee, and to hold the pen again in Of schools for religious instructions and the Lord's day and to hold the pen again in the Lord's day and the lord plan to give it to the Priest: for the Priests, in my name to the Bishop of Siout; which your service, should Providence grant me the Lord's day, and of their ad for Upper Egypt, furnished with a stock of in these parts, are not the best informed he promised to do, preparing the Letter in that fa part of the community; and, besides, the my presence. mendary Letter from the Coptic Patriarch, book would, in that case, have been shut I received, from this Bishop, several lot. We must remember how we lament- the young, who would otherwise

> pert in reading and writing, and know every thing about their countrymen.

two young nephews whom he has adopted, on half quarantine, and cannot venture out. their father being dead. He had announ- Proceeding to RADAMUN, where an Engced the book beforehand to these lads - lishman, Mr. Brine has established a sugar-The younger, about twelve years of age, refining and rum manufactory for the Bakept him continually in mind, with "Fath- shaw, I learnt, with more certainty, the er, the book is not come yet." I heard existence of the Plague at Cairo. I sent, both these boys read : the younger read therefore, by him an Arabic Bible to the me half a chapter very well; and the Bishop of Minie; and resolved not to com-Priest told me, that, at church, he had municate, except in cases of necessity, with chosen a particular seat, where he was any place, till farrived near Cairo. My used to sit, and read by himself. I think five remaining Arabic Bibles he also pur-

The next town where I stopped to dispose of them as I should otherwise have tribute my store was Negade, on the wesdone. tern bank; two-thirds of which consist of Near his establishment is one village.

live within a few minutes' walk from a for himself, and begged me to spare him expression of the Patriarch Joseph upon man efforts. Holy men, moved with love place of worship, and yet seldom attend! another. I was so much gratified by which I have continually meditated, when to the Saviour, and compassion for perish-As no one here was able to read, the this ready disposition, and had observed in anxious about my duty in Egypt—It is not ing souls, have preached glad tidings to Respected Inhabitants of Boston, Christians. Here, and far higher up in should be confirmed in their faith by read- word by the help of those invaluable works,

or Convents, and other marks which prove At Girge, I expected to find the Coptic and Lexicons. how farChristianity once extended in these Bishop of that place; but he was residing. The Universities of Great Britain are countries. It will be the blessed toil of at Akmim. At GIRGE, I made acquaintance beginning to feel an unwonted interest in with the Father of the Latin Convent of the cause of Christian Missions; and the these once wretched heathens, living with the Propaganda, who will be much pleased Literary Society of Bombay, which has re-On my return down the Nile, having no the Propaganda, who will be much pleased Literary Society of Bombay, which has reparticular motive for hastening, and it be- to receive an Italian Testament, which I cently pledged itself by the publication, for ing settled with Mr. Salt, whom I met at shall soon send him. At Akmin, I called the first time, of its transactions, will not be the ISLAND OF PHILOE, that the plan of the upon the Coptic Bishop, who is a very slack, in carrying forward whatever is once, Abyssinian Translation should be prosecu- aged man: he expressed much respect for though with many imperfections, begun in lately. ted, I staid a week at Tuebes, chiefly employed, under the shade of the trees there, ployed, under the shade of the trees there, senting him with an Arabic Bible, I supposed that they were in want of such books. It is further to be half of Eastern Africa.

Ethiopic—no insuperable difficulty to those who are acquainted with Arabic, or (the case of very few) with genuine Maltese. On the western bank are the mountains in which are excavated the tombs of the But these books, as I have before hinted, and various Temples: to allude to which as all that my present subject admits. The labors of the Antiquarian have brought to light the most stupendous collection of cuted, I staid a week at THERES, chiefly em- the English; but asked, whether, in pre- behalf of Eastern Africa.

ber my own peculiar province, and confine At Abouties, on the west bank, a little telligence to me, on my return from Up- Religion, then, not only hath the profitable per Egypt.

the state of Cairo, with real concern I pany here, which will be a great joy to me. forts in Three ways principally the state of Cairo, with real concern I pany here, which will be a great joy to me. forts in Three ways principally the state of Cairo, with real concern I pany here, which will be a great joy to me. I found it difficult to determine how to passed on; and, at the next principal town, It will give me much pleasure, too, to bath Schools; by offering the go

some inquiries to make, relative to the encourage ourselves with that thought; is respectable in life, safe and numbers, age, &c. of the students, upon and endeavour to exercise humble hope death, and glorious in eternity. which I wish to be more accurate : but it and a hearty devotedness to the glory of By our offering the gospel in state will be my endeavor, and I think I shall not our Lord and Master. Thus guided in our ings, room is gratuitously provided be I had sent word, two days before, to be disappointed, to supply, through the motives, and established in our spirits, poor, and for strangers. Several book : when, therefore, I crossed over to pies of the Arabic and Coptic Scriptures men. With many kind remembrances, I pride cannot bear exposure to the the East side of the river, I called upon to these Institutions of learning. At pre-remain, him. Besides his own little child, he has sent, I am residing at the British Consulate,

the Bible, therefore, very fitly bestowed. chased of me for a hundred plastres, to dis-

Christians, some hundreds in number. I MELAWE, almost entirely Christian; and this could only afford two Bibles for this place; is the case in several places. He has also the part of the principal Priest, who tho't shall forward. He remarked, with much begged him to recommend the sale of it heard that I had given one to the Bishop of that it was highly desirable for a Christian among his people : the price I fixed was Esne. I was so much displeased with his to know what his religion consisted in ; and

> nation; but a foreigner, in a strange land, The evening of the same day I arrived misses many of those resources to which, in

their resort on Sundays, for religious pur- twenty-two Arabic Bibles for UpperEgypt, Proceeding further up, and stopping at EDFU, I learnt that this was the last town where Christians were to be met with. I Mollem Bothos (Peter.) He was surround-asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and ever descending road to the asked me on my return here was, whether the goodness and importance of the object, and the goodness are the goodness and importance of the object, and the goodness are the goodness and importance of the object, and the goodness are the goodness and importance of the object, and the goodness are the goodness and importance of the object, and the goodness are the

With respect to the translation of some portion of the Gospels into Vernacular

for him; some to Malta, and some to Smyr- better husbands and wives, better p I passed Stour in the night. This town, us. His plan is, no doubt, fixed. I wish better children, better master, On the opposite side, at Luxon, there is the Capital of Upper Egypt, is a very imit may be to visit the Ionian Islands, Greece, ter servants. Establishing good me Minor and Constantinople to all purifying the

But we must be ready to re- too much cannot well be said. elves to the uncertainties of our the axe to the root of the tree. There up in the church. On inquiry, I selected points of information relative to their Semi-Mollem Jacob as the intended purchaser. naries at Boosh, a village between Minie short career of ardent and youthful zeal letters—an acquaintance which may These Mollems are, in fact, a kind of and Cairo; and at the Monastery of Mar was granted. One comfort is, that, how-definitely improved—but to an a in which we are engaged is of God, and own hearts. They may lay the for I do not detail this information, as I have therefore cannot come to nought. Let us tion, under the Divine blessing, of the WM. JOWETT. Yours, &c.

Communicated for the Recorder.

ADDRESS

Of the Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor,

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE TOWN. In soliciting the patronage of the public for any benevolent association, it is, occasions. He is taught that a ba doubtless, in the first place, necessary to exterior, and even tattered garnette show, that its object is good and import. rate not to his disadvantage them. ant; next, that the attainment of it may possess that broken and contrite hear, at good will not despise. To the meets the proposed means may be regarded as West Boston similar remarks will appropriate and just. Without some satis- with the exception, that there both faction on these points, the judicious will meet to worship their common Fatie withhold support; and if deprived of the Lord. The rest of the Society's med support of the judiciously benevolent, the are held in private houses. efforts made by any such association will probably be feeble or ephemeral.

ciety, whose name appears at the head know, actually left to suffer the deple of this article, is " moral and religious in- ble want of the all-important instruction struction." Other powers are called into and consolations of religion! Our religion action—other societies exist, for the relief of corporal suffering, and the supply has often before been adduced-are n of corporal wants—ours refers to spiritual untary associations. Hence those, w

necessities.

And can it be deemed requisite in a Christian community to institute a com- to their flocks, when such a are known parison between these objects? If it be_ to associate together under their care will not justice compel us to assert, that, however necessary to multitudes relief in temporal concerns may be, yet the relief were, and highways, and call the part of their spiritual necessities should be re-garded as much more important, as the soul in duration and value exceeds the duous duties toward his own flock 0 sideration of the wants of the towns which grims to Mecca pass, that do not return to hostile quarter, with few arms or none; body? This ought we to have done, nor yet in the neglected interstices between the neglected interstices are neglected interstic

bring in our favor rests on the worth, the to investigate. Avoiding all interfer which one after another came to my boat, theroughfare of perhaps ten thousand pil-digression, when I conclude it with those abandoned by his fellow creatures, how- and to search out the poor, to whom I conclude it with those abandoned by his fellow creatures, howmore worth than innumerable material kind and tender assiduties of the li worlds. This alone should be sufficient of the town. They are, in fine, we to interest us, since for such souls He, in trate the recesses, which have the trate the recesses, which have the trate the recesses, which have the trate the recesses. whom dwelleth all the fulness of the God- cluded the light and comfort comes

which this Society places in its view. It and ever descending road to the the blessing of God, to secure their eternal happiness in the next.

That a reform and improvement in the condition of the destitute poor, in both lations of religion, are attended with these respects is PRACTICABLE, may be va-

The kingdom of God is a kingdom of

have been conferred. The knowledge of revelation has been propagated by human efforts. Holy men, moved with love to the Sarious formula of the sarious transfer of the sarious transfer of the sarious formula olence of the Christian system in gather- ject, which, however it might not ing and establishing churches, educating to gain attention from strangers, of

such efforts have been blessed, and their guished from its commencement word by the help of those invaluable works, fruits realized. Let but one instance suften embosom those, who live but of fice. Among the very Hottentots in Afri- on the community, and be neglected. Ca. Christian benevations. ca, Christian benevolence has established despised; or will you make it an Missionary Societies! Yes, having obtain- ble privilege to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and secured bloomy should be privileged to dwell within the cite and should be privileged to dwell within the cite and should be privileged to dwell within the cite and should be privileged to dwell within the cite and the out God and without hope, and filthy to a benevolence, a bounty untired proverb, associate to give their own new- alogue of charities, which have related account of the security and the security an ly acquired comforts and privileges to your pecuniary aid, is long, those, whose state is what their's was but honourable to your kind and social lately

Further; if the gospel be heard with perior degree in which a sovereign ttention and received with learn with perior degree in which a sovereign those left labors of the Antiquarian have brought to light the most stupendous collection of curiosities from this spot, that ever perhaps challenged the attention of the learned in Europe. With much respect for their exertions, which will tend, in no small degree, to elucidate the subject of Historical Evidence, so interesting to every student of Scriptural Records, yet I must remember to be forwarded to England.

You will, are long, have the pleasure of hearing good news from our Consul at Alcandria, Mr. Lee. I know not whether they have as yet formed themselves into a gree, to elucidate the subject of Historical Evidence, so interesting to every student of Scriptural Records, yet I must remember to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to society; his views are elevated and enlarged, and his heart is cheered. If poor, they have as yet formed themselves into a corresponding Committee; but their control of the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of vice; he value to the ways of vice; he takes a new stand to the ways of v

of the life to come, but in profit Per Egypt.
Having heard that probably Dr. Pinker-that, which now is. Wherever it

a large and well dressed assent the meetings of this Society arein while a respectable appearance desirable, the want of it occasion a clusion. The Seamen's meeting is on one of the wharves; it admits only No sailor need absent himself beta poverty forbids his appearing with the tomary clothing of the prosperous man

As respects domestic visits-how of the poor, and even of the sick It is known that the object of the So- might be left, and are, indeed, as ne please, may exclude themselves. Mini ters feel they have discharged their duty In fact, the chief argument we have to ferent religious associations it is there

But schools, and religious meetings the command of time and talents to duct them, and to extend to the sal neglected poor the instructions and the surely by the poor, who receive their fit. Their contributions, indeed, at means. By the use of means, under His refused—but are altogether voluntary

The history of the Church shows that favoured town has been peculiary uch efforts have been blossed and the favoured town has been peculiary while at the same time it indicates

effectual preventative of crimes.

sposed to violence is even life itself! gospel? conomy points to such instruction rection—indeed the best guard amentioned as an objection.

Nor are the informstance, the peculiar sin of idlemorance, has occasioned more imbecility and disease, than any How much less, then, the exof educating and instructing the than the preparation and maintenfall the multifarious remedies, reor punishments, rendered necessa- tion in New England to be enjoying them. the wickedness of men! How much to teach the neglected part of sohal religion, which produces good than to abandon them to the temp-

the land! our application prove so successful, better world.

JoSIAH SALISBURY, Pres. Wx. JENKS, Sec'ry. November 30, 1819.

HE RECORDER.

TOY, SATURDAY, DEC. 18, 1819.

the deficiency of stoves in country meetor of some means to render them comdang the inclement season of winter. too important to be dismissed with mark. Many weighty considerations enselves to our minds, as deserving the of all those congregations, who have ben contented to freeze in church, be-

persons are prevented from attending onhip for menths together, for no other the exposure of their health and lives meeting-house. It is not safe for those while to sit one or two hours in such a they expose themselves to incurable Perhaps they may be opith some imaginary fears, but to us adoubt of real danger in such a case, fact that death has sometimes been the me of such exposures.

maho live remote from the place of and feel no special interest in it, are ded by sloth from leaving a comfortthome, when they recollect that after miking two, three or four miles, they everely from the inclemency of the is an unwarmed meeting-house. The of the day are wholly lost to them ; eday only, but perhaps of many sucmay; they learn to think that they and enjoy themselves as well, duek while they stay at home on the or but rarely, when discharging his pe- of the Society, Northampton. ctions, they lose their affection for him, enerate another, till the house of God

discussion; but the majority of the disposed to attend the school. are all the while turning over the

mken, and many entire families are

by save him labor, but will this school at the factory. our word for it, his congregation

were warmed. A precious n, and many acquirements summer are lost to them, when suspended by the approach of lively few of our youth would om the house of God, and of m those habits of attendance on wices of the sanctuary, which ng useful to them in riper years. ose hints will show our readfests of social order, of religion improperly considered as deepience, but of duty. If the gospel be a principal means of ald not that means be as careone season of the year as ad any lawful radicement be operate to bring men within ience? Why should any porhave it in their power to say ch in the house of God, that om accembling there ??? and

msafe are the comforts of society; why as Christians, are we not bound to remove ly resolved to make everything bend to the immsafe are the connects of wealth; this as every other hindrance to the success of the

Where the glory of God, the interests of socialleviation of many public burdens ety, and the salvation of men are concerned, the alleviation of the gaols and houses trifling expence of warming churches, cannot be

Nor are the inconveniences of stoves in places ing well ascertained, that intemper- of worship to be estimated by their inconveniences in confined rooms. The same ill effect do no attend them, as a thousand experiments have solid objection against them. On the other hand, there are so many solid arguments in favor of them, that we should rejoice to know every congrega-

Domestie Missionery Society.

Extract of a letter from a Clergyman at F. to the Editor of the Boston Recorder, dated Nov. of capidity and unfaithfulness upon 29, 1819:—"I am here, in the employ of 'The of cupinity and every crime Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts; blessing of many ready to perish may desolations in this old and highly favored Comon you, and prove a source of sweet monwealth—this land of our fathers' sepulchres. bread and water of life, to sigh and cry over the Sereno E. Dwight, V. Pres. desolations of Zion, and to pray for the re-building of her broken walls. They receive with gratitude and joy a minister of JesusChrist; they are ready and willing to do all in their power, to prowith decency, and talk of the importance of having a minister settled among them ;- and that is divine. If these waste places are ever built up, I am convinced it must be through the instrumentality of Christian liberality and exertion. And will not Christians who enjoy a stated ministry believe, feel, and act in behalf of these their destitute brethren, bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh? Will they not cheerfully do something to build up these broken walls of Jerusalem, and save multitudes of their fellow sinners from ignorance, stupidity, & everlasting destruction?"

We sincerely hope that to the concluding into be done; and when the Christian public is persuaded of its duty, much will be done. We length, that we shall add but little at present. whole limit thereof round about shall be most ho-Having been eye-witnesses ourselves of the decolations mentioned in this letter, and knowing the correctness of the facts stated by our correstablished therein as instituted expressly for the nearly two hours, when found. respondent, we feel it our duty to add our earn- promotion and maintenance of Holy Doctrineest solicitations to his, that Christians will hear throne of God continually, and remember them teresting & impressive. The singing was highly among the various objects of that charity which characteristic of the taste of the performers. is now seeking the moral renovation of the world,

this influence over them. Thus does Abstract of the Report of the Directors of the Subbath School in Northampton

The school has been in operation three years, p to regard the most sacred things with and during the last year, has been peculiarly who do altend not with standing all in- divided into eleven districts, for each of which a ate very little benefitted. While visitor was appointed, whose business was to call fame is thivering with cold, the mind on every family in his district, and lay before it hout extraordinary influences, be in a the leading objects of the institution, soliciting to receive and improve instruction. also active and hearty co-operation; they then there a Christian may have fervor of returned to the Secretary, the names, ages, and the rivet his attention on the sub- places of residence of those persons, who were

The Directors afterward arranged the school When will the prayer be over?" into classes, and selected a suitable number of the sermon be done?" "When will regular and supernumerary teachers. The classbe through 2" And in this state of es were seventy-seven in number, each having sted not say no good impressions are its teacher. The number of scholars was five hundred and eighty-five, of various ages, from 4 mal services must be greatly curtail- to 30 years and upwards. Among these, howaction will be created with the ever, are included about thirty, who, living in Rev. LUTHER F. DIMMICK was ordained over the eren with the institution of prea- remote parts of the town, were instructed during the easier for him, to divide one the intermission of divine service, instead of be-

ent warm his heart and satisfy "During the season, each teacher has kept a Reside, let him preach but 10 or class paper, containing the names and ages of his pupils, and entered upon it, from Sabbath to Sabbath, according to one uniform system pre-3. "Our minister does not give scribed by the Superintendant, the different credoney !" and he is soon dis- it marks, to which they were entitled; so that dented with the charge of from a mere inspection of these papers, upon their being recently returned to the Directors, their being recently returned to learn the they were enabled in a good degree to learn the have driven him to the ne- proficiency and conduct of every individual in the course they are so forward the school; and by adverting for a moment to the book of the Secretary, who took each Sabbath a memorandum of the absences, and fortnight the visiting committees returned every fortnight a memorandum of the absentees, and to whom the children of a parish might be the reasons of them, they were enabled also to ing in the knowledge of God, ascertain at once, with what constancy the saute scholars had attended, and in what cases, when absent they were necessarily detained at home."

Three hundred and thirty premiums were avarded for proficiency and attendance-one hundred and eighty-two for attendance merely. It is the object of the Directors, however, to stimulate the scholars rather by the prospect of moral and religious improvement, than by rewards.

The Teachers met regularly for mutual instruction and encouragement, on the first Wednesday of each month. These meetings were innobly aided the efforts of the Directors, by their cheerful co-operation and liberal support. The visitors were perseveringly active and faithful.

One circomstance, we remark with peculiar pleasure. Fifteen or twenty classes were formed of youth, who had passed the age when it is usual to quit the common schools. Rising superior to the ridicule of their more thoughtless associates, and despising the too common notion that a smattering of knowledge makes a man, and thorough knowledge a fool, they not only joined their classes from Sabbath to Sabbath, but deliberate-

school. We know not a more pitiful subterfuge commenced in that place and Sherburn. About for ignorance than that adopted by many of our 100 have been added to the Congregational too old to learn like children." It is indeed a that place. shallow minded notion which we cannot regard from a friend. -" Our God is doing great things pride, that the Indians of the West would blush 58 now stand propounded for admission, to the at. Cato commenced the study of the Greek Presbyterian Church the 2dSabbath of this month. language at 80 years of age, and the philosopher for wishing to explore the mines of science, and in Yale College, received an addition to their derive delights of the highest order to his mind, funds of One Thousand Dollars, in Bank Stock.

oin those of the concluding remarks in the Re-

port, which are addressed to the pupils. "The pupils of the school ought never to forget the highly important objects, which their teachers, in the instructions they have bestowed, have uniformly desired to keep in view. With a spirhad I an idea of such deplorable moral wastes & the importance of scriptural truth. Forget not, we entreat you, their kindness :- grieve them not by a disregard of their counsels. They will see you from week to week, and will rejoice to no you, and property and of joy and praise in a- A few pious and sensible Christians are here witness hereafter, something of those correct senfound, who appear to hunger and thirst for the timents and that habitually good behavior, which in gratitude to them, as well as in discharge of your duty to Ged, you are bound in future life to exhibit. Why, think you bave they gratuilously labored to do you good ? Why have they, month after month, patienly listened to the recital of the lessons you had learned? Why, when some of you perhaps were triffing, and regardless cure and support one; but, they are few and alike of your teacher and the sanctity of the feeble. Some others will attend public worship Sabbath, why have they spoken to you, with affectionate carnestness, of the uncertainty of life. and of that final judgment, where we must all, willingly or unwillingly, be present? Can you all they do; while multitudes appear indifferent have mistaken their object? Can you cease to and stupid with respect to everything serious and thank them for their kindness. Can you everything serious and thank them for their kindness. Can you everything serious and thank them for their kindness. forget their impressive exhortations, their gentle reproofs, their patient, persevering endeavors to make you virtuous, exemplary, and thus in the end perpetually and unspeakably blessed? We commend you to God-to the protection and guilance of the Good Shepherd, entreating that you all may be numbered among the lambs of his flock.

Congregational Meeting-House, Essex-St. Boston.

cated to the worship of God. The services commenced with the Anthem, " Lift up your heads, O ye gates," &c. Introductory Prayer and suitable portion of Scripture from I. Kings viii. chap-Prayer by Pr. Monse; Anthem, "! was glad,"&c. of doing it. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. SABINE, pastor of the ly. Behold, this is the law of the house." After an introduction suited to the occasion, the preach-Holy Ordinances-Holy Discipline." Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Dwight. Chorus "The!

The House has been built, from the corner forgive all." stone, within six months. Its dimentions are 92 They lose also their respect the Judge, "Well done, good & faithful servant!" finished place, and the economy with which such given to the Surgeons for dissection. Notwith-N. B. The Rev. J. Codman, Dorchester, is the a large & sightly house has been completed does standing the denial of his participation in the dissionary Society, in the Counties of Norfolk called) occupying the space of the tower 37 feet.

* It is understood that Wm. Simmons, Esq. Missionary Society, in the Counties of Norfolk called) occupying the space of the tower 37 feet and Suffolk; by him they will be immediately by 20 with 3 galieries capable of seating 250 peo- had been engaged as counted for Daniels, and their respect for the ministry; & seeing transmitted to the Hon. Josiah Dwight, Treasurer ple. The inscription on the front is "Congregation had received a retaining fee. It is to this circulation in the front is "Congregation on the front is "Co

> lat the times usual in other Evening Lecture at half past six o'clock. ture also on Wednesday Evening. The Pews are to be sold on the First Monday in the new flourishing. The central part of the town was year: till which time the Church and Congregation will sit promiscuously any where in the house as may suit their convenience and taste.

* We understand the Sermon is to be printed.

Lectures in Park-Street .- We are happy to learn, that the stated Lectures in Park-Street Church, on Sabbath Erenings, have recommenced, and that they are to be supported by the most scientific and solid Divines of this region, whose greatest efforts will be to enlighten the mind, reform the heart, and firmly unite real Christians in sentiment, in effort, and in brotherly love.

Dedication .- The New Meeting-House recen y erected in the Rev. Mr. Weeks' Society in Abington, will be dedicated on Wednesday, the 22d instant. The exercises will commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

ORDINATION .- On Wednesday, last week, North Church and Society in Newburyport, late Dr. Spring's. Introductory Prayer by the Rev. than to write and deliver two ing instructed after the close of the afternoon Professor Stuart, of the Theological Institution to a Committee of five members, and ordered to ait better for his people? A cold service, and about thirty more who attended the at Andover, from 2 Cor. ii. 15, 16; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Dr. Worcester, of Salem ; Charge (truly original and excellent) by Rev. Dr. Parish, of Byefield; the Fellowship of the churches was affectionately expressed by Rev. Mr. Blatchford of Salem; concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Emerson of Salem. The whole of the exercises were impressive. solemn, and appropriate; the various themes, in their matter and manner, were marked with intelligence, piety, and eloquence. The audience though very numerous, were attentive and decorous.

(F) It may not be improper to note a coincident circumstance in the history of this Church and Society .- Each of the three l'astors who have been settled since it was gathered, have been called and settled by an manimous vote of both the Church and Society. After its separably done in 1767) then under the pastoral care of Rev. Mr. Lowell. Mr. Marsh, the first Pastor, was ordained Oct. 19, 1768, and died Dec. 3. 1773. Rev. Dr. Spring was ordained Aug. 6. 1777, and died March 4, 1819. Rev. Mr. Dimick ordained Dec. 8, 1819.—Centinel.

On Wednesday, last week, was ordained at Mount Vernon, N. H. Rev. Enenezen Cherven, as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that place.
ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

The Rev. Mr. Emerson's Astronomical Lectures have commenced, at Boylston Hall. Perteresting and useful. The inhabitants of the town haps no study is more pleasing or sublime, than nobly aided the efforts of the Directors by their that of the heavenly bodies, or more calculated to awaken sentiments of adoration to the Most fligh for the display of his wonderful works. It is a science that should be familiar to every one; and we hope the opportunity, that now presents itself, of becoming acquainted with the subject through the instrumentality of these Lectures, will not be neglected.

> Mobile.—A letter of Nov. 12, says, that the sickness has abated. The population of Mobile last spring, did not exceed 1000 souls, of whom it was supposed 500 have died within four months past.

Interesting Intelligence on the 1st and 2d pages.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

A correspondent in Smyrna, N. Y. states, that referred to a select Committee youth between the ages of 16 and 25, "We are Church in Utica, the fruits of the late revival in be referred to a select Committee.

We add the following postcript of a lettter but with pity, and has its origin in a spirit of in Cooperstown. The work is quite extensive;

Benerolence .- By the last will and testamen proved. Indeed, we are not aware of a single did not even dream that the young lade of the late Mary-Ann Noyes, of Lyme, Widow of instead of the Committee of Commerce and Mannineteenth century would pronounce him a fool the late Dr. John Noyes, the Education Society ufactures, occasioned a short debate, in which it Also, among other donations to a large amount when his body was crumbling to dust! We sub. she left \$100 to the First Church in Lyme.

STONEHAM MURDER.

Thomas H. Daniels, recently arrested on charge of murder and robbery, committed suicide chosed Chaplain of the House. on Sunday last, in the Middlesex jail. The his cell, and so to place it on the upper part of ed the President's signature.] the stones as to make a cross beam for his purpose He must then have made the noose part of the handkerchief fast round his neck, and then have fastened his hands behind him; and all this praying for additional encouragement to Manu-while standing on the head of a keg, which, when factures, and another from the New-York Instine kicked it away, left his body suspended about tution for the Deaf and Dumb, praying for a grant inches from the floor. When found at the usual of Land for its encouragement dinner time of the prisoners, he was stiff & cold.

Abbott and Bartlett, on Thursday evening, when his guilt was apparent to all the audience, he appeared to be suitably affected with his situation and told Mr. Train, fae jailer, that he had a novel which was now of no use to him, that he wished to present to the jailer's daughter, and requestwas immediately furnished with one, and seemed so intent in searching its sacred contents, Illinois. as to remove all suspicion of any intended violence on himself. He marked with his pails the following passages of the Bible, viz. Job, xxi. 23; souri bill respecting the prohibition of the further Job, xxix. 2, 3, 4; Ecclesiastes, i. 17, 18; the whole of the second chapter; chap. v. 15, 16, 17; vi. 1. and ix. the head of the chapter, "There is a necessity of death unto men," and the 8, 9, 10, 12 and 15th verses. On Sunday he asked On Wednesday last the above place was dedi- the failer to send him a razor to shave himself; tablish a circulating Medium for the United States, but Mr. Train sent him a barber; and while he was shaving Daniels, the latter said, smiling, " I suppose the reason a razor was not sent to me, was, that he feared I should destroy myself with from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject, errogatories of this letter, many of our readers ter, by Rev. Mr. Consan. 132 Pralm Dr. Watts, it .- But if I had any such intention, I should agreeably to the order of the last Congress. will respond a strong affirmative. Much ought "Arise O King of grace arise," &c. Dedicating not wait for a razor, as there are many other ways

It is added, that about 12 o'clock on Sunday, Church, from Ezekiel xliii. 12. "This is the law Daniels called to a prisoner in an adjoining room have so lately insisted on this subject at some of the house; upon the top of the mountain, the with whom he had got acquainted, and exclaimed :- " Good bye, I am going to take a tramp to see old Pluto. You haren't courage." It is prob- Francis, to Miss Martha Wadsworth. able that he swung himself off immediately after er considered, "This house and the church es this exclamation, and that he had been hanging

The following note was found in his cell. written with charcoal on a sheet of letter paper :-" Mr. Simmons must see my body buried." these waste places on their hearts before the Great Jehovah," &c. The whole service was in- He has directions for money of mine. I die innocent of this crime, though I am well acquainted with these that did it. Adieu this world. I

The verdict of the jury of inquest we under-

tional Church Instituted, and this House erected cumstance, no doubt that Daniels alludes above, and dedicated to the worship of Jenovan, FA- and having no farther occasion for his services, THER, Son, & SPIRIT, 1819." The services on the Lord's day will be conduct- priate a part of the fee to pay funeral charges.

CONGRESS OF THE U.S.

Monday, Dec. 6 .- Quorums having assembled, the two Houses were organized as usual. Tuesday, Dec. 7 .- The President's Message was communicated-for which see last page.

SENATE-Wednesday, Dec. 8. Mr. MELLEN presented the memorial of the People of the District of Maine, praying to be ad-Constitution which they have formed for their government; and the same was referred to the Committee to whom had been referred the Constitution of the State of Alabama, and ordered to

A bill declaring the admission of the State of Alabama into the Union, was read thrice & passed. Mr. MELLEN gave notice, of the introduction of a bill for establishing a Circuit Court in Maine. The Rev. REUBEN POST was appointed Chaplain of the Senate.

House - Wednesday, Dec. 8. Mr. Holmes, of Mass. presented a memorial from the people of Maine, praying to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, together with a copy of the Constitube printed.

Mr. Scorr, of Missouri, presented the memorial of the Legislature of the Territory of Missouri, praying to be authorized to form a Constitution of state government, & to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; which are also referred to a select Committee.

Mr. STRONG, of New-York, gave notice, that he would ask leave to-morrow, to introduce a bill to probibit the further extention of Slavery in the territories of the United States.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. TAYLOR, 1. Resolved, That so much' of the Message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of carrying into effect the late Treaty between the United States and Spain; the condition of the independent governments of South America; the admission into our ports of foreign ships of war and privateers, & all other subjects of foreign affairs, be referred to a select Committee. 2. That so much of the Message as relates to fortifications and other military subjects, be refer-

red to a select Committee. 3. That so much as relates to the navy, naval forget the number 85, sign of the Eagle. Dec. 18 depots, and the protection of our commerce or the ocean, be referred to a select Committee.

4. That so much of the Massage as relates to nanufactures and to our commercial intercourse with British colonial ports, be referred to the Com mittee of Commerce and Manufactures. 5. That so much of the Message as relates to

the suppression of the slave trade, be referred to a select Committee. 6. That so much of the Message as relates to

the subject of revenue, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. These were agreed to. Mr. Taylon again rose and remarked, that he held in his hand other re solutions on the subject of great national con-

cerns; and moved the following resolves:and disciplining the Militia, be referred to a se

3. That the subject of Roads and Canals be

4. That the subject of the Public Buildings be

referred to a select Committee.

5. That the subject of Revolutionary Pensions

6. That the said select Committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The question was taken on these resolutions, without debate, and decided in the affirmative, without opposition.

A proposition so to amend the Rules and Orders of the House as to appoint two Committees, one of Commerce, and another of Manufactures, was orged for the separation, that the Manufactures of the country had become of importance; that they were not necessarily connected with Commerce, but that frequently their interests were at variance. A division ensued, when the numbers were-For the amendment 88-against it 60 The Rev. Mr. Allison, after two trials, was

State of Alabama .- A resolution from the Senmeans he used to effect his purpose so co pletely ate declaring the admission of the State of Alaba-were uncommon. He contrived to cut off about ma into the Union, passed without a division, and it of Christian love, they have endeavored to four inches of the wainut handle of a pail, to this was returned to the Senate. - [The Senators from and never, Sir, never till I came into this region, bring you to a knowledge, and to a conviction of he fastened one end of his handkerchief, and then this State have been attending in Washington from passed the stick through an interstice between the beginning of the session, and will be admitted two large stones, which form a part of the roof of to their seats when the above resolution has receiv-

> Thursday, Dec. 9. Numerous private and other petitions were presented and referred. One from Philadelphia,

Mr. Scorr presented a bill to authorize the peq-After the examination before Messrs. Justices ple of Missouri Territory to form a Constitution, on an equal footing with the original States. Read twice, and referred to a Com, of the whole,

A Committee was ordered to report a bill providing for taking the fourth Census of the U. Committees were instructed to report on the expediency of making provision for paying for He Horses lost in the Seminale campaign the establishment of an additional Land Office in

Mr. STRONG, not desiring to embatrass the question which would probably arise on the Misextension of Slavery in the new States, waved the motion which he vesterday had announced his intention to make.

Mr. PINCKNEY, of S. C. gave notice that on this day week he should introduce a bill " to esand to sustain the credit and utility thereof." He said he postponed his motion for a week, to give the House an opportunity to receive a report

MARRIED-In Boston, Mr. Elijah Lincoln, to Miss Mary M. Copeland; Mr. Reuben H. Cheever, to Miss Abigail Turner.

In Little Compton, Dea. Thomas Burgess, to Miss Ruth Gray. - In Hartford, Con. Mr. George

DEATHS-In Boston, Edward W. Wheelock : Martha E. Bacon, 10; Henry Augustus, 18 mos.; Mr. Amos Holmes, 23; Mr. Robert Crocker, printer, aged 28 .- At Bedford, Franklin Crosby, 11 .- At West-Cambridge, Mr. Joseph Adams, 38 -At Watertown, widow Ruth Bond, 91 .- At Bridgewater, Samuel Shaw, Esq. 70 .- At Walpole, Mrs. Susannah Johnson, 76.—At Portland, Mr. Stephen Spatrow, 26; a son of Mr. Enoch Riggs, 12; Mr. Joseph Ilsley, 55 .- At Winthrop, Mrs. Nancy Curtis .- At Limerick, Mr. Oliver and which will finally secure the benediction of feet including the tower, by 73. It is a neat well stand was felo de se, and that the bedy has been Libbey, 22 .- At Providence, Mrs. Eliza W. Ormsbee ; Mrs. Martha Healy, 76 .- At Hartford, Mrs. Rebecca Barrett, 60 .- At Middletown, Mr. Wm. Ward, 75.—At Trumbull, Mr. Elnathan Beers, 79.—At Portsmouth, Mrs. Sally Fernald, 25.

DEVOTIONAL WORKS.

AMES LORING, at his Theological and Miscellaneous Bookstore, No. 2, Cornhill, has for sale-Devotions for the Closet, by Merivale, price 75 cts; Jenks' Devotions, 100 cts; Hannah More's Reflections on Prayer; Palmer's Family nisters, 75 cts; Belfrage's Addresses to the Deity, 125 cts; Toplady's Course of Family Prayer, 25 cents; Orton's Religious Exercises, 100 cts; Zollikoffer's Exercises of Piety, 75 cts; Andrews Devotions; Watts' Guide to Prayer, 75 cents; Henry on Prayer, 50 cts; Lady Guiron on Prayer, 50 cts; Bogatsky's Golden Treasury, 75 cts; Imitation of Christ, 100 cts; Companion for the mitted into the Union on an equal footing with Altar, 75 cts; Soliloquy of the Soul, 63 cts; Forthe original States, together with a copy of the dyce's Addresses to the Deity, 50 cts; Quarle's regment and Mercy, containing Meditations, loquys and Prayers, 100 cts; Rowe's Devout Exercises of the Heart; Meikle's Traveller, or Meditations on various subjects; Solitude Sweet-ened, or Miscellaneous Meditations; Willison's Sacramental Meditations, 100 cts; Henry's Communicant's Companion, 100 cts; Hawie's Spiritual Companion, 63 cts; Cases of Conscience, 125 cts; Grove on the Lord's Supper, 75 cts; Talbot's Reflections for every day in the week, 13 cts, Willison's Sacramental Selections, 100 cts ; Knox and Johnson on Lord's Supper, 100 cts.

SERMON.

Sermon, entitled, The Duly and Dependence A of Sinners, from John vi. 44, by Rev. SETH CHAPIN, of Hanover, Mass. is just published and for sale at S. T. ARMSTRONG's; price 12 1-2 cts. The Sermon is designed to meet the common charge of inconsistency brought against Ministers for preaching that sinners 'can repent and cannot.' The view taken of the subject is simple and scriptural; and on this account the Sermon is recommended by respectable Clergymen who have seen the manuscript. Polisse Cloths, 700 yds. prime, just received by

JAMES BREWER, complete assortment Ladies Pelisse Cloths,

A 35 Pieces Elegant Colours, from 7s. 6d. to \$5 per yard, which are going with great rapidity— Likewise, 1 bale superior 4-4 & 6-9 White Flannels, which will be sold at the low price of 36 cents per yard only—Aso, 20 Pieces elegant blue and dark mixed Broad Cloths, from 18s. to 57 per yard—20 do. low priced Sattinetts, at 4s. 6d. & 5s. per yard - 3500 yards fine American Bleached Shirting and Ginghams, 1s. per yard, & 1500 do. Steam Loom Cottons at 20 and 25 cent a yard. Together with an extensive assertment of Calicoes, Bombazetts, and other Goods adapted for the season, which are going off rapidly.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will of ABIGAIL COLE, late of Medfield, in the county of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs, and all persons having demands upon the Estate of said deceased, are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said Estate, are called upon to make pay-ment to ASA COLE, Executor. Dec. 16, 1819.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the Estate of SARAH NASH, late of Weymouth, in the County of Norfolk, widow, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the Estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons inlect Committee.

2. That the subject of improving the Indian required to exhibit the same; and all persons intribes, in the arts of civilized life, be referred to debted to the said Estate are called upon to make payment to Timorny Species, Administrator.

POETRY.

From the Augusta Chronicle. While days of youth and pleasure fly, And earth-born fancies hourly die, How few reflect that death is nigh-The gate to Hell or Heaven! While some are pleas'd with gaudy tropes,

And cheat their hours with lying hopes, The bell rings, and the curtain drops That shuts them out from Heaven!

While splendid prospects cheat the view With scenes of grandeur daily new, In spite of all these wiles how few Can say, our home is Heaven. For pride and avarice, love and joy,

Your hopes of future bliss destroy, And youth and beauty oft decoy, From thoughts of God and Heaven. The rich, their pomp and power display, And dream of pleasures for a day;

But vain's their joy, they cannot say, We have a home in Heaven. The strong man's strength in death is lost; The grave cannot of wisdom boast;

These paltry triumphs dearly cost The fool who forfeits Heaven. At morn we spring, at night decay, Insects that flutter for a day,

One moment here, and then away To meet the Judge of Heaven. Then those whose cup did overflow With carnal pleasures here below, Who God their maker did not know,

Shall never enter Heaven. While they whose hopes are fix'd on high, Who seek a home beyond the sky, Who, while they live, prepare to die, Shall reign with God in Heaven

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1819. This day, at 12 o'clock, The President of the United States transmitted to both Houses, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and Of the House of Representatives, The public buildings being advanced to a stage

to afford accommodation for Congress, I offer you my sincere congratulations on the re-commencement of your duties in the Capitol.

In bringing to view the incidents most deserving attention, which have occurred since your last session, I regret to have to state that several of our principal cities have suffered by sickness; that an unusua! drough thas prevailed in the middle and western States; and that a derangement has been felt in some of our monied institutions, which has proportionably affected their credit.-I am happy, however, to have it in my power to assure you that the health of our cities is now completely restored; that the produce of the year, though less abundant than usual, will not only be amply sufficient for home consumption, but afford a large surplus for the supply of the wants of other nations; and that the derangement in the circulating paper medium, by being left to those remedies which its obvious causes suggested, and the good sense and virtue of our fellow citizens supplied, has diminished.

Having informed Congress, on the 27th of February last, that a treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, had been concluded in this city, be tween the United States and Spain, and ratified by the competent authorities of the former, full confidence was entertained that it would have been ratified by his Catholic Majesty, with equal promptitude, and a like earnest desire to terminate, on the conditions of that treaty, the differences which had so long existed between the two countries. Every view which the subject admitted of, was thought to have justified this conclusion. Great losses had been sustained by citizens of the United States, from Spanish cruizers, more than twenty years before, which had not been redressed. These losses had been ac- instructions is obligatory, in good faith, in all its knowledged and provided for by a treaty, as far stipulations, according to the true intent and back as the year 1802, which, although conclud ed at Madrid, was not then ratified by the gov- ratify it. If either could set it aside, without the ernment of Spain, nor since, until the last year, consent of the other, there would be no longer when it was suspended by the late treaty, a more satisfactory provision to both parties, as was presumed, having been made for them. Other differences had arisen in this long interval, affecting ferences had arisen in this long interval, affecting new and very serious injury. It has been stated their highest interests, which were likewise prothat a Minister would be sent, to ask certain exvided for by this last treaty. The treaty itself was formed on great consideration, and a thorough knowledge of all circumstances, the subject matter of every article having been for years under discussion, and repeated references having been made by the Minister of Spain to his Gov. ernment, on the points respecting which the greatest difference of opinion prevailed. It was formed by a Minister duly authorised for the purpose, who had represented his Government in the United States, and been employed in this long protracted negotiation several years, and who, it is not denied, kept strictly within the letter of his instructions. The faith of Spain was The faith of Spain was liar force and solemnity, for its ratification. the part of the United States this treaty was evidently acceded to in a spirit of conciliation and concession. The indemnity for injuries and losses so long before sustained, and now again ac knowledged and provided for, was to be paid by them, without becoming a charge on the treasury of Spain. For territory ceded by Spain, other territory of great value, to which our claim wa believed to be well founded, was ceded by the United States, and in a quarter more interesting to her. This cession was nevertheless received. as the means of indemnifying our citizens in a considerable sum, the presumed amount of their losses. Other considerations of great weight, urged the cession of this territory by Spain. It was surrounded by the territories of the United States on every side, except on that of the ocean. Spain had lost her authority over it, and falling into the hands of adventurers connected with the savages, it was made the means of unceasing annoyance and injury to our Union, in many of its most essential interests. By this cession, then, Spain ceded a territory, in reality, of no value to her, and obtained concessions of the highest importance, by the settlement of long standing dif-ferences with the United States, affecting their respective claims and limits, and likewise relieved herself from the obligation of a treaty relating to it, which she had failed to fulfil, and also from the responsibility incident to the most flagrant and pernicious abuses of her rights where she

could not support her authority. It being known that the treaty was formed un der these circumstances, not a doubt was entertained that his Catholic Majesty would have ratified it without delay. I regret to have to state that this reasonable expectation has been disappointed; that the treaty was not ratified within the time stipulated, and has not since been rati fied. As it is important that the nature and character of this unexpected occurrence should be distinctly understood, I think it my duty to communicate to you all the facts and circumstan-

ces in my possession, relating to it.

Anxious to prevent all future disagreement with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and with Spain, by giving the most prompt effect to the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and the treaty, which had been thus concluded, and particularly by the establishment of a Government in Florida, which should preserve order there, the Minister of the United States, who had been recently appointed to his Catholic Majesty, and to whom the ratification, by his Government, had been committed, to be exchanged for that of the Minister of the sincere desire to terminate, in the loss of the purpose mentioned, being a further manifestation of the sincere desire to terminate, in the duties which have been se-

pose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratifi-cation, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the cause. It was stated, in reply, that the great importance of the subject, and a desire to obtain explanations on certain points, which were not specified, had produced the delay, and that an Envoy would be despatched to the UnitedStates, to obtain such explanations of this Government. The Minister of the United States offered to give full explanation on any point, on which it might be desired; which proposal was declined. Having communicated this result to the Department of State, in August last, he was instructed, notwithstanding the disappointment and surprise which it produced, to inform the government of Spain, that, if the treaty should be ratified, and transmitted hore at any time before the meeting of Congress, it would be received, and have the same effect as if it had been ratified in due time. This order was executed: the authorised communication was made to the government of Spain, and by its answer, which has just been received, we are officially made acquainted, for the first time, with the causes which have prevented the ratification of the treaty by his Catholic Majesty. It is alleged by the Minister of Spain, that this government had attempted to alter one of the principal articles of the treaty, by a declaration, which the Minister of the United States had been ordered to present, when he should deliver the ratification by his government in exchange for that of Spain; and of which he gave notice explanatory of the sense in which that article was understood. It is further alleged, that this government had recently tolerated, or protected, an expedition from the United States, against the province of Texas. These two imputed acts are stated as the reason which have induced his Catholic Majesty to withhold his ratification from the treaty, to obtain explanations respecting which it is repeated that an Envoy would be forthwith despatched to the United States. How far these allegations will justify the conduct of the government of Spain, will appear on a view of the following facts, and the evidence which apports them.

It will be seen, by the documents transmitted herewith, that the declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land, recently made by his Catholic Majesty, in Florida, which it was understood had conveyed all the lands, which tili then had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants, and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for none other. The date of these grants was unknown, but it was understood to be posterior to that inserted in the article : indeed it must be obvious to all, that, if that provision in the treaty had not the effect of annulling these grants, it would be altogether nugatory. Immediately after the treaty was concluded and ratified by this government, an intimation was received that these grants were of anterior date to that fixed on by the treaty, and that they would not, of course, be affected by it. The mere possibility of such a case, so inconsistent with the intention of the parties, and the meaning of the article, induced this government to demand an explanation on the subject. which was immediately granted, and which corresponds with this statement. With respect to the other act alleged, that this government had tolerated or protected an expedition against Texas, it is utterly without foundation. Every discountenance has invariably been given to every such attempt within the limits of the United States, as is fully evinced by the acts of the government, and the proceedings of the courts There being cause, however, to apprehend, in the course of the last summer, that some adventurers entertained views of the kind suggested, the attention of the constituted authorities in that quarter was immediately drawn to them, and it is nown that the project, whatever it might be,

has utterly failed These facts will, it is presumed, satisfy every impartial mind, that the government of Spain had no justifiable cause for declining to ratify the treaty. A treaty, concluded in conformity with Each party is bound to any rules applicable to such transactions, between nations. By this proceeding, the government of Spain has rendered to the United States a planations of this government. But, if such were desired, why were they not asked within the time limited for the ratification? Is it contemplated to open a new negotiation respecting any of the articles or conditions of the treaty? If that were done, to what consequences might it not lead? At what time, and in what manner, would a new negotiation terminate? By this proceeding, Spain has formed a relation between the two countries, which will justify any measures on the part of the United States, which a strong sense of injury, and a proper regard for the rights and interests of the nation, may dictate. In the course to be pursued, these objects should be weight. Our national honor must be maintained, and a new and distinguished proof be afforded, of that regard for justice and moderation, which has invariably governed the councils of this free people. It must be obvious to all, that, to make a further proposal, which has not been if the United States had been desirous of making conquests, or had been even willing to aggrandize themselves in that way, they could have had no inducement to form this treaty. They would have much cause for gratulation at the course which has been pursued by Spain. An ample field for ambition is open before them. But such

From a full view of all circumstances, it is tions, which the other may make respecting it ubmitted to the consideration of Congress, whe- in the most friendly light. submitted to the consideration of Congress, whether it will not be proper for the United States to carry the conditions of the treaty into effect, in Spain, claiming on their part all its advantages, and yielding to Spain those secured to her. pursuing this course, we shall rest on the sacred ground of right, sanctioned in the most solemn manner by Spain herself, by a treaty which sue was bound to ratify; for refusing to do which she must incur the censure of other nations, even those most friendly to her; while, by confining ourselves within that limit, we cannot fail to obtain their well merited approbation. We must have peace on a frontier where we have been so long disturbed; our citizens must be indemnified for losses so long since sustained, and for which indemnity has been so unjustly withheld from them. Accomplishing these great objects, we obtain all

that is desirable. But his Catholic Majesty has twice declared his determination to send a Minister to the United States, to ask explanations on certain points, and to give them, respecting his delay to ratify the treaty. Shall we act, by taking the ceded territory, and proceeding to execute the other conditions of the treaty, before this Minister arrives and is heard? This is a case which forms etrong appeal to the candor, the magnanimity. and honor of this people. Much is due to courtesy between nations. By a short delay we

Spain, was instructed to transmit the latter to the Department of State, as soon as obtained, by a public ship, subjected to his order for the purpose. Unexpected delay occurring in the ratification, by Spain, he requested to be informed of the make the horsest of the whole year will probably amount as the friends of the \$23,000,000.

To the proper a subject to the proper of th dopted, contingent; to suspend its operation upon the responsibility of the Executive, in such manner as to afford an opportunity for such friend- pal articles of domestic growth which has occur-ly explanations as may be desired, during the pre- red during the present year, and the consequent nt session of Congress.

I communicate to Congress a copy of the treaty, and of the instructions to the Minister of the not shielded them against other causes adverse to United States, at Madrid, respecting it; of his their prosperity. The pecuniary embarrasments correspondence with the Minister of Spain, and of such other documents as may be necessary to give a full view of the subject.

In the course which the Spanish government have, on this occasion, thought proper to pursue, it is satisfactory to know, they have not been countenanced by any other European power .-On the contrary, the opinion and wishes, both of France and Great Britain, have not been withheld either from the United States or from Spain, and have been unequivocal in favor of the ratifi cation. There is also reason to believe, that the sentiments of the Imperial Government of Russia, have been the same, and that they have also been made known to the Cabinet of Madrid.

lu the civil war existing between Spain and Spanish provinces in this hemisphere, the greatest care has been taken to enforce the laws intended to preserve an impartial neutrality. -Our ports have continued to be equally open to parties & on the same conditions, & our citizens have been equally restrained from interferng in favor of either, to the prejudice of the other. The progress of the war, however, has operated manifestly in favor of the colonies. Buenos Ayres still maintains, unshaken, the independence which it declared in 1816, and has enjoyed since 1810. Like success has also lately attended Chili and the provinces north of the La Plata, berdering on it; and likewise Venezuela.

This contest has, from its commencement, been very interesting to other powers, and to none more so than to the United States. A virtuous people may and will confine themselves within he limits of a strict neutrality; but it is not in heir power to behold a conflict so vitally important to their neighbors, without the sensibility and sympathy which naturally belong to such a case. It has been the steady purpose of this Gocess; and it is very gratifying to have it in my throughout the whole community, of what was of Congress. lue to the character and obligations of the naion, that few examples of a contrary kind have oc-

curred. The distance of the colonies from the parent ountry, and the great extent of their population and resources, gave them advantages which, it was anticipated, at a very early period, it would of friendly powers, who have taken no part in western Frontiers.

the controversy, will have their no rited influence. It is of the highest importance to our national our citizens, that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws, no opportunity forded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it, to compromit the interest or honor advisable to revise the laws, with a view to this desirable result.

It is submitted, also, whether it may not be adrisable to designat places along the coast at which, only, foreign tion of timber and other materials for ship commerce, and of other important interests, from all respects, on the footing provided for by law. abuse, without such designation, furnishes a

strong motive for this measure. At the time of the negotiation for the renewal greed upon, mutually satisfactory to both countries, regulating, upon principles of justice and well in the West Indies as upon the continent of two governments, not having been able to come to an agreement, on this important interest, those of the United States reserved for the consideration o: this government, the proposals which had been presented to them as the ultimate offer on the part of the British government, and which constantly held in view, and have their due they were not authorized to accept. On their transmission here, they were examined with due deliberation, the result of which was a new effort to meet the views of the British government. The Minister of the United States, was instructed accepted. It was, however, declined in an amicable manner. I recommend to the consideration of Congress, whether further prohibitory provisions, in the laws relating to this intercourse may not be expedient. It is seen with interest, that although it has not been practicable, as yet to agree in any arrangement of this important a career is not consistent with the principles of branch of their commerce, such is the disposition their government, nor the interests of the nation. of the parties, that each will view any regula-

By the fifth article of the Convention conclud ed on the 20th of October, 1818, it was stipulated the same manner as if it had been ratified by that the differences which had arisen between the two governments, with regard to the true in tent and meaning of the fifth article of the treaty of Ghent. in relation to the carrying away by British officers, of slaves from the United States, after the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of peace, should be referred to the decision of some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose. The Minister of the United States has been instructed to name to the British government a fereign sovereign, the common friend to both parties, for the decision of this question. The answer of that government to the proposals. when received, will indicate the further measures to be pursued on the part of the U. States.

Although the pecuniary embarrassments which affected various parts of the Union during the latter part of the preceding year, have, during the present, been considerably augmented, and still continue to exist, the receipts into the Treasury, to the 30th of September last, have amounted to \$19,000,000. After defraying the current ex-penses of the government, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, payable to that period amounting to \$18,200,000, there remained in the Treasury on that day more than \$2,500,000, which, with the sums receivable during the remainder of the year, will exceed the current demands upon the Treasury for the same

For the probable receipts of the next year, I re-fer you to the statements which will be transmitto make the law, proposed for carrying the confer you to the statements which will be transmit-ditions of the treaty into effect, should it be ajudge whether further provision be necessary.

The great reduction in the price of the princired during the present year, and the consequent fall in the price of labor, apparently so favorable to the success of domestic manufactures, have which have so deeply affected the commercial in-terests of the nation, have been no less adverse to our manufacturing establishments in several sections of the Union.

The great reduction of the currency which the banks have been constrained to make, in order to continue specie payments, and the vitiated character of it, where such reductions have not been attempted, instead of placing within the reach of these establishments the pecuniary aid necessary to avail themselves of the advantages resulting from the reduction of the prices of the raw materials and of labor, have compelled the banks to withdraw from them a portion of the capital heretofore advanced to them. That aid which has been refused by the banks has not been obtained from other sources, owing to the loss of individual confidence, from the failures which have recently occurred in some of our principal commercial cities.

An additional cause of the depression of these establishments may probably be found in the pe uniary embarrassments which have recently affected those countries, with which our commerce has been principally prosecuted.

Their manufactures, for the want of a ready of rofitable market at home, have been shipped by the manufacturers to the United States, and in many instances, sold at a price below their curout value at the place of manufacture. Al- was at the foundation of all her an hough this practice may, from its nature, be considered temporary or contingent, it is not ripened for immortally, & prepare on that account less injurious in its effects. Uniformity in the demand and price of an article, is highly desirable to the domestic manufacturer.

It is deemed of great importance to give encouragement to our don: estic manufacturers .- In what manner the evils adverted to may be remedied, and how far it may be practicable, in other vernment, to prevent that feeling leading to ex- respects, to afford to them further encouragement, paying due regard to all the other great power to state, that so strong has been the sense, interests of the nation, is submitted to the wisdom

The survey of the Coast for the establishment of Fortifications is now nearly completed, and considerable progress has been made in the collection of materials for the construction of Fortifications in the Gulf of Mexico and in the Chesapeake Bay. The works on the eastern bank of of the Potomac, below Alexandria, and on the be difficult fe pain to surmount. The steadi- Peapatch in the Delaware, are much advanced; ness, consistency, and success, with which they and it is expected that the Fortification at the have pursued their object, as evinced more par- Narrows, in the harbor of New-York, will be comticularly by the undisturbed sovereignty which pleted the present year. To derive all the ad-Buenos Ayres has so long enjoyed, evidently give vantages contemplated from these Fortifications, them a strong claim to the favorable considera- it was necessary that they should be judiciously tion of other nations. These sentiments on the posted and constructed with a view to permapart of the United States, have not been with- nence. The progress hitherto, has, therefore, held from other powers, with whom it is desira- been slow; but as the difficulties, in parts hereto Should it become mani- fore the least explored and known, are surmountfest to the world, that the efforts of Spain to sub- ed, it will in future, be more rapid. As soon as due those provinces, will be fruitless, it may be the survey of the ceast is completed, which, it is presumed that the Spanish government itself will expected, will be done early in the next spring, give up the contest. In producing such a deter- the Engineers employed in it will proceed to exmination, it cannot be doubted that the opinion amine, for like purposes, the Northern and North-

The troops intended to occupy a station at the mouth of St. Peters, on the Mississippi, have escharacter, and indispensable to the morality of tablished themselves there; and those which were ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone. on the Missonri, have ascended that river to the Conneil Bluffs, where they will remain until next spring, when they will proceed to the place of their destination. I have the satisfaction to state of the nation. It is submitted, therefore, to the that this measure has been executed in amity and Children's Shoes and Boots, and with the Indian Tribes, and that it promises to produce in regard to them, all the advantages which were contemplated by it.

Much progress has likewise been made in the ships of war and privateers may be admitted .- building. It is not doubted that our navy will The difficulty of sustaining the regulations of our soon be augmented to the number, and placed in has for sale, an extensive assortment

The Board, consisting of engineers and naval officers have not yet made their final report of sites for two naval depots, as instructed accorof the Commercial Convention between the Uni- ding to the resolutions of March 18th and April ted States and Great Britain, a hope had been 20th, 1818, but they have examined the coast entertained that an article might have been a- therein designated, and their report is expected in the next month.

For the protection of our commerce in the reciprocity, the commercial intercourse between Mediterranean, along the southern Atlantic the United States and the British possessions, as coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has coast, in the Pacific and Indian oceans, it has been found necessary to maintain a strong naval North America. The plenipotentiaries of the force, which it seems proper for the present to continue. There is much reason to believe, that if any portion of the squadron heretofore stationed in the Mediterranean should be withdrawn, our intercourse with the powers bordering on that sea, would be much interrupted, if not al- er, and Upper Leather-Call Ships together destroyed. Such too, has been the and curried-Horse Hides-Sheep growth of a spirit of piracy, in the other quarters mentioned by adventures from every country, in abuse of the friendly flags which they have as sumed, that not to protect our commerce there, would be to abandon it as a prey to their rapa-

city. Due attention has likewise been paid to the suppression of the slave trade, in compliance with a law of the last session. Orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships to seize all such vessels navigated under our flag, engaged in that trade and to bring them in, to be proceeded against in the manner prescribed by that law. It is hoped that these vigorous mea-sures, supported by like acts by other nations, will soon terminate a commerce so disgraceful to the civilized world.

In the execution of the duty imposed by these acts, and of a high trust connected with it, it is with deep regget I have to state the loss which has been sustained by the death of Commodore PERRY. His gallantry in a brilliant exploit, in he late war, added to the renown of his country. His death is deplored as a national misfortune.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, Dec. 7, 1819.

THE DEAD ALIVE! The singularity of the ease of the Bounne lately convicted in Vermont of the murder of Russell Colvin, continues to increase in peculiarities.

The supposed murder was alleged to have been committed 7 or 8 years since. The accused were arrested in consequence of some person dreaming recently that they murdered Corvin, and buried the body near a certain tree, where on search human skeleton was found; other strong circumstantial evidence was given on the trial, and con viction and sentence followed. The Rournes a-vowed their innocence, and their belief that Colrin had gone off, and might be still living. In consequence their friends advertised, in the hope of obtaining some information, if their statement was true. The advertisment has been answered by Mr. Taber Chadwick, of Shrewsbury, Monby Mr. Taber Chadwick, of Shrewsbusy, Mon-mouth, N. J. who says, a man calling himself Russel Colvin, came to that place from Vermont, between 5 and 10 years ago, in a state of mental derangement, and has continued there and insane ever since; but from his appearance and names he occasionally mentions, there is reason to be-lieve he is the identical Colvin, supposed to have

One of the Bournes was sentenced to death, to said Estate, are called be executed on the 18th of January, the other ment to was sentenced to the State Prison for life. No Randolph, Nov. 23, 1819.

the imputation of he the dreamer was, and

The above circuit of that reasonable delay of executence, which is comm

OBITUARY. From the Newburypart Herald,

Died, in Newburyport, 19th No Loring, daughter of Wm. Wo This mouraful and premature tality deserves particular notice, striking lesson on the instability of ear of enjoyment; the little reliance placed on human expectations, and criminate nature of the ravages of deceased possessed in an en which rendered her life qualities, presaged future usefulness and har and amiable in her disposition, and m gaging and unassuming in herm the hearts of all, who were acquaint So inoffensive was her deportment, ed was she against giving offer was disarmed, and envy rendered casting a single aspersion. She sppe arrayed in the "ornament of a me spirit," and her countenance won ispo t of simplicity. In the domest shope with peculiar lustre, and en tern of sisterly affection, and of obedience. In the economy of time solicitude to improve every in which seemed to indicate a co she " had but a short time to hise were crowned by a lively sense of guide of all her actions ; by which she the employments and joys of the

Pulpit, Family, Pocket, ad BIBLES, F various prices and bindings ment ; those who are about to pits will find elegant and cheap line 24 each, at Cornhill Square.

R. P. & C WILLIAMS, are adding to their valuable assertment the various branches of Literature, lately printed will be given to anyli cose to send for it.

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SERMONS Rev. Messrs. Fisk and Passes. fore their Departure on the Pales sion-for sale at No.50, Comhill-pice

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35, MARKET-STREET.
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N. B. Ministers of the Gospe modated, 25 per cent lower than of TWO Gentlemen, seriously A Boarded in a private family diate neighborhood of State-street the Recorder Office.

NOTICE is hereby given that been duly appointed Execution will of JUSEPH E. THAYER, late the county of Norfolk, decease upon herself that trust, by fin law directs, and all persons the Estate of said d hibit the same, and all